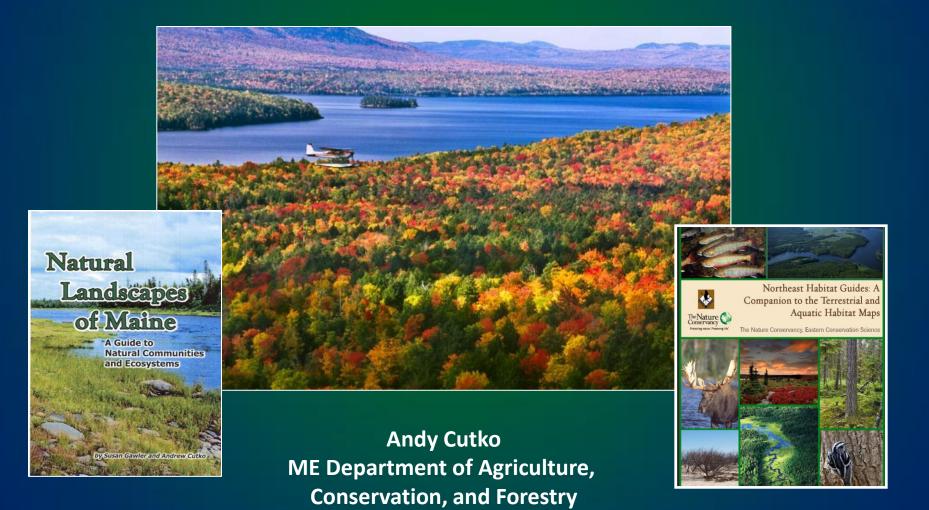
State Wildlife Action Plan Element 2: Habitats



Topics to Be Covered

- The Role of Habitats in SWAP
- Habitat Classification
- Assigning SGCN to Habitat Types
- Some Initial Results
 - Habitats most important to SGCN
 - Habitats in Focus Areas
 - Habitats in Conserved Lands
- Take Home Messages

Habitats in Maine's SWAP

Element 2: "Identifies the extent and condition of wildlife habitats and community types essential to conservation of species identified under Element 1"

- Multi-species, 'coarse-filter' approach
- Allows for management of species through management of habitats
- 90% of Maine land is privately owned

NE Terrestrial Habitat Classification System

NORTHEASTERN TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT CLASSIFICATION

The Northeast Habitat Classification and Mapping Project









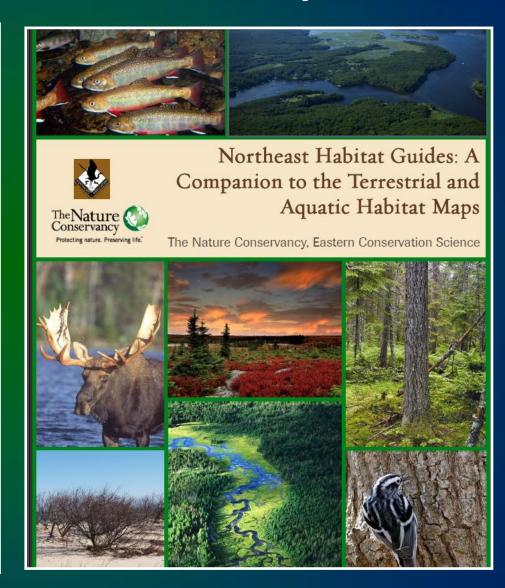




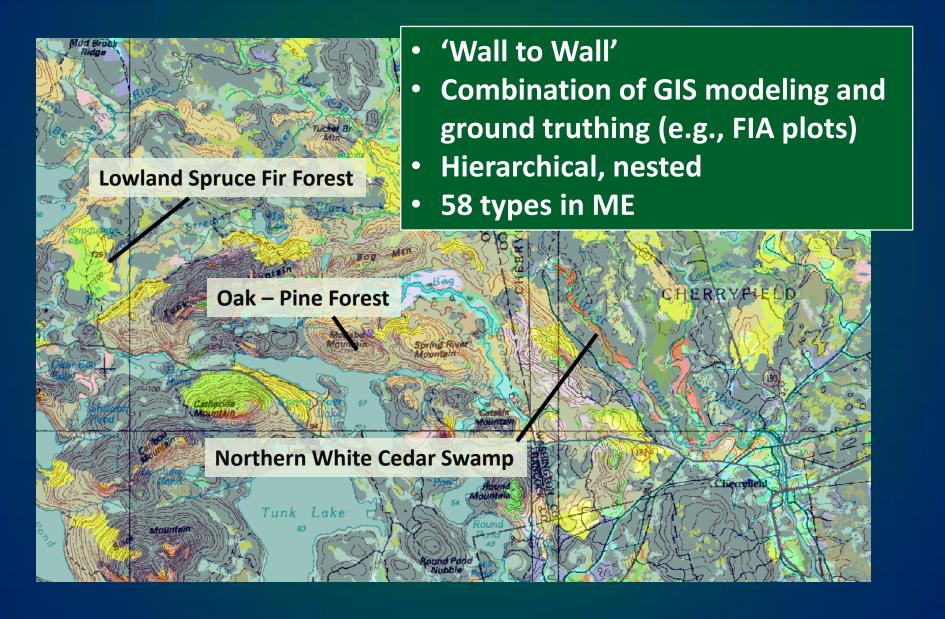
a report to the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries on behalf of the Northeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

> Susan C. Gawler NatureServe Boston, Massachusetts

> > November 2008



NE Terrestrial Habitat Classification System



Classification Hierarchy

- CLASS: Forest and Woodland
- FORMATION: Northeastern Upland Forest
- MACROGROUP: Northern Hardwood and Conifer
- SYSTEM: Laurentian- Acadian
 Northern Hardwood Forest



Habitat Classification: Types in 2005 Plan (21 types)

Alpine Caves and Mines Cliff Face and Rocky Outcrops Coniferous Forest Deciduous and Mixed Forest Dry Woodlands and Barrens **Emergent Marsh & Wet** Meadows **Estuarine Emergent Saltmarsh Estuaries and Bays Freshwater Lakes and Ponds Forested Wetland**

Grassland, Agricultural, Old Field
Marine Open Water
Mountaintop Forests
Peatlands
Rivers and Streams
Rocky Coastlines and Islands
Shrub/Early Successional Forest
Shrub-scrub Wetland
Unconsolidated Shore
Urban/Suburban

Deciduous and Mixed Forest (2005)

'MacroGroups'

Central Oak and Pine

Northern Hardwood & Conifer

'Habitat Systems'

Coastal Interior Pine –Oak Forest

Hemlock – Northern Hardwoods

Pine – Oak Rocky Woodland

Northern Hardwoods

Interior Pine Barrens

Northern Pine - Oak

Coastal Plain Hardwoods

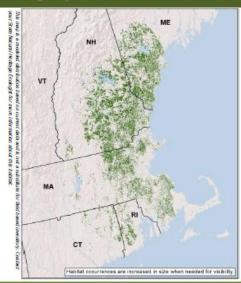
Pine – Hemlock Hardwood

Northeastern Coastal and Interior Pine-Oak Forest





Macrogroup: Northern Hardwood & Conifer



State Distribution: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI

Total Habitat Acreage: 1,538,080

Percent Conserved: 15.8%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NH	43%	654,780	12,748	89,778	552,254
MA	26%	403,139	9,054	81,076	313,009
ME	25%	391,637	5,423	19,649	366,566
RI	3%	50,081	2,770	15,070	32,241
CT	2%	38,443	835	7,136	30,471

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

White Pine-Oak Forest (MA), Oak-Hickory Forest (ME), Mixed Oak/White Pine Forest (RI)



Description:

A mixed forest dominated by white pine, red oak, and hemlock in varying proportions. Red maple and white and black oak are common associates, and northern hardwoods like white ash and American beech can appear as minor components. This forest of low to moderate moisture is usually closed canopy and can be heavily coniferous, with some nearly pure stands of white pine and red maple; hemlock is often more abundant in moister settings. This system type occurs over broad areas, but most of it is in early to mid-successional stages and heavily fragmented. It may well be that it is more widespread and abundant as a result of human occupation of and changes to the New England landscape.

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Usually occurs on flat to rolling glacial landscapes on nutrient-poor, sandy substrates, and is often found near water or wetlands. Upper elevation limit is about 1000' to 1200' (305-365m) in central Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, but it is usually considerably lower.

Similar Habitat Types:

Often grades upslope to Appalachian (Hemlock-)Northern Hardwood, which has a stronger hardwood component. To the north, grades into Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest, but it is not a Laurentian-Acadian system (from which white and black oak are essentially absent). Laurentian-Acadian Northern (Pine-)Oak Forests are cooler and drier, and feature red pine.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Pachaug State Forest | CT Harold Parker State Forest | MA Sebago Lake State Park | ME Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge | NH Arcadia Management Area | RI

Associated Species: Appendix lists scientific names

BIRDS: black-and-white warbler, blue-headed vireo, brown creeper, eastern wood-pewee, hermit thrush, ovenbird, pine warbler, scarlet tanager, veery, wood thrush

MAMMALS: black bear, gray fox, gray squirrel, northern flying squirrel, southern flying squirrel, white-footed mouse

HERPTILES: jefferson salamander, marbled salamander, black rat snake, eastern hognose snake, eastern worm snake, northern black racer, northern coppperhead, northern redbelly snake

PLANTS: Sundial Lupine (Lupinus perennis), Large Whorled Pogonia (Isotria verticillata), Northern Blazingstar (Liatris scariosa var. novae-angliae), Philadelphia Panicgrass (Panicum philadelphicum), Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), Swamp Saxifrage (Saxifraga pensylvanica), Sand Violet (Viola adunca), Pale Green Orchid (Platanthera flava var. herbiola), Redtop Panicgrass (Panicum rigidulum var. pubescens)

Species of Concern (G1-G4): Appendix lists scientific names

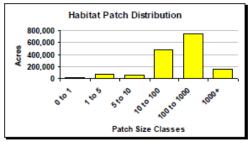
BIRDS: eastern whip-poor-will

INSECTS: red-winged sallow, ringed boghaunter

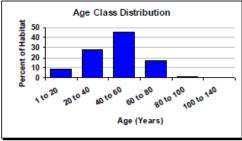
PLANTS: small whorled pogonia (Isotria medeoloides), climbing fern (Lygodium palmatum), plymouth gentian (Sabatia kennedyana)



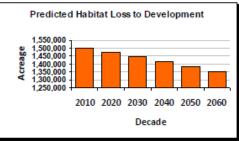
© Patricia Swain (Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife/Natura



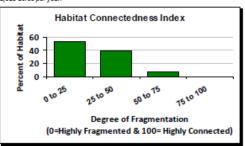
The average patch size for this habitat is 10 acres and the largest single patch is 2,038 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



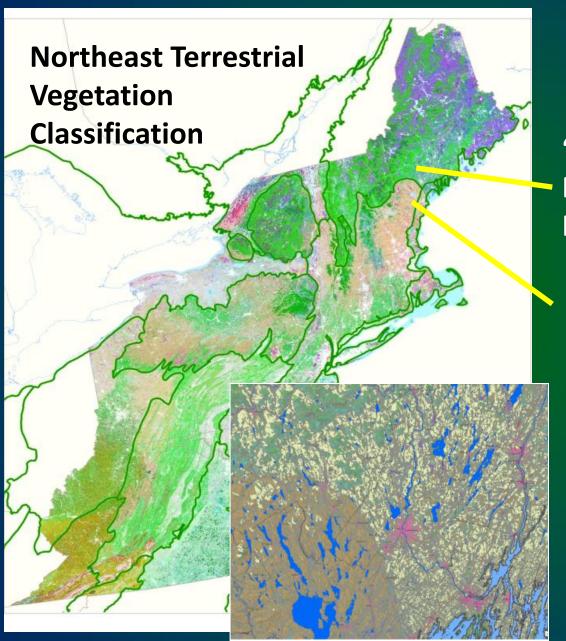
This chart shows the average age of trees associated with this habitat based on forest inventory data. For non-forested systems or small habitats the average age is influenced by the surroundings.



This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (146,436 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1900-2000. The average rate of loss is 2,929 acres per year.



This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each



"Laurentian – Acadian Northern Pine – Oak Forest"

"Northeastern Coastal and Interior Pine - Oak Forest"

Habitat Classification: Types in 2005 Plan

Caves and Mines
Cliff Face and Rocky Outcrops
Coniferous Forest
Deciduous and Mixed Forest
Dry Woodlands and Barrens
Emergent Marsh & Wet Meadows
Estuarine Emergent Saltmarsh
Estuaries and Bays
Freshwater Lakes and Ponds
Forested Wetland

Grassland, Agricultural, Old Field
Marine Open Water
Mountaintop Forests
Peatlands
Rivers and Streams
Rocky Coastlines and Islands
Shrub/Early Successional Forest
Shrub-scrub Wetland
Unconsolidated Shore
Urban/Suburban

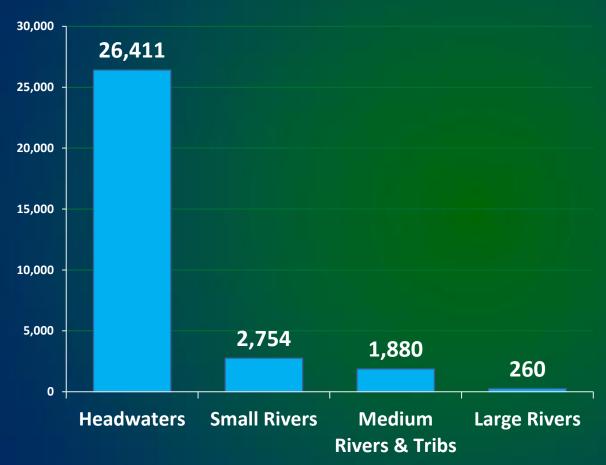
Aquatic Habitat Types Rivers and Streams

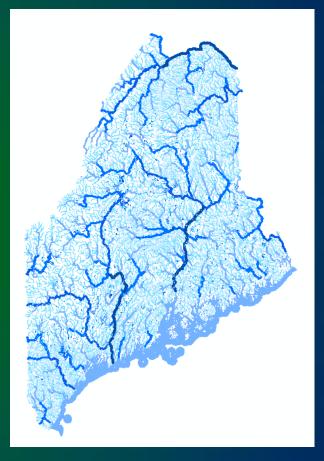
- Large Rivers
- Medium Rivers
- Small Rivers
- Headwater Streams
- Ephemeral Streams





River and Stream Miles





Aquatic Habitat Types Ponds & Lakes

Dystrophic



- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic



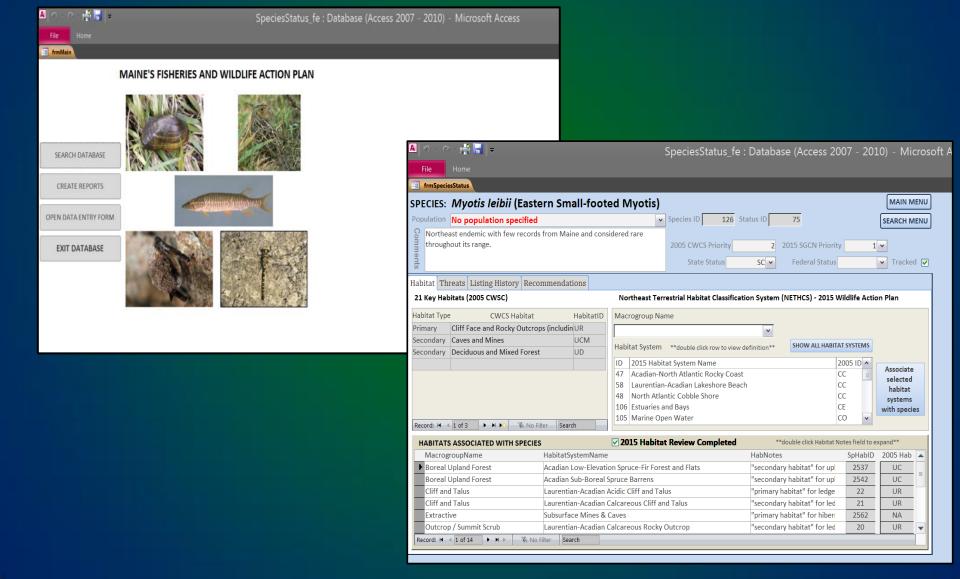


Vernal Pool

Topics to Be Covered

- The Role of Habitats in SWAP
- Habitat Classification
- Linking SGCN to Habitats
- Some Initial Results
- Take Home Messages

Linking SGCN to Habitats

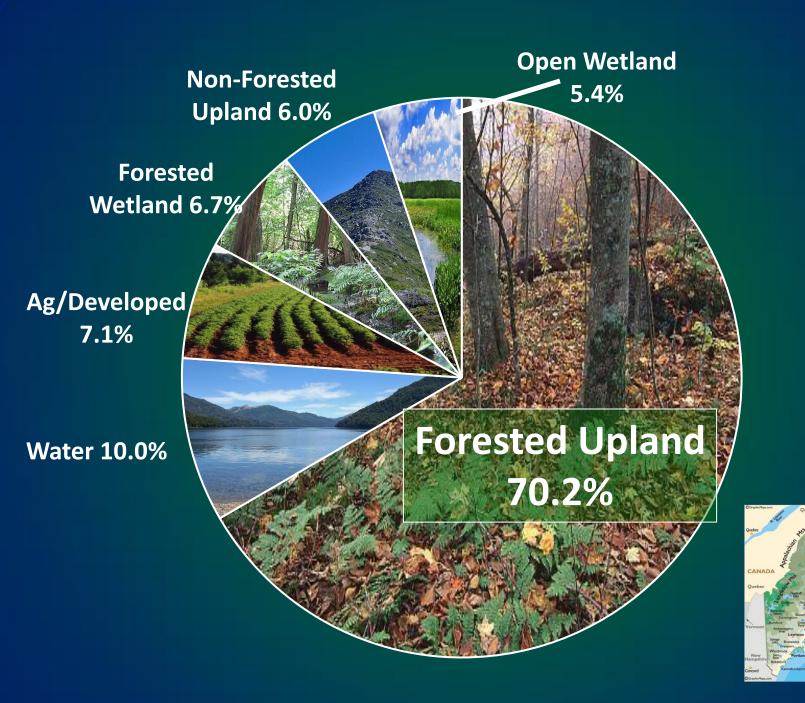


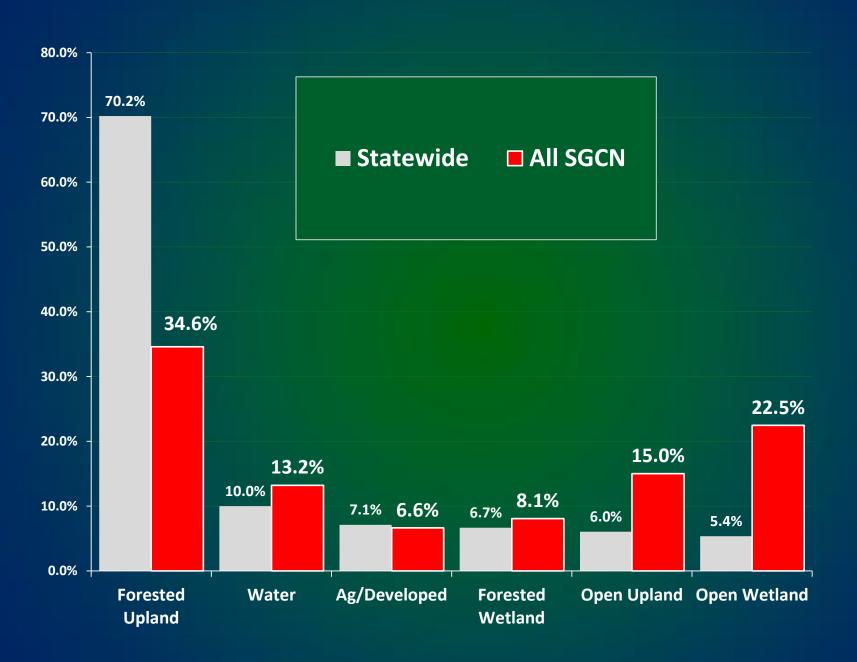
Challenges in Assigning Species to Habitats

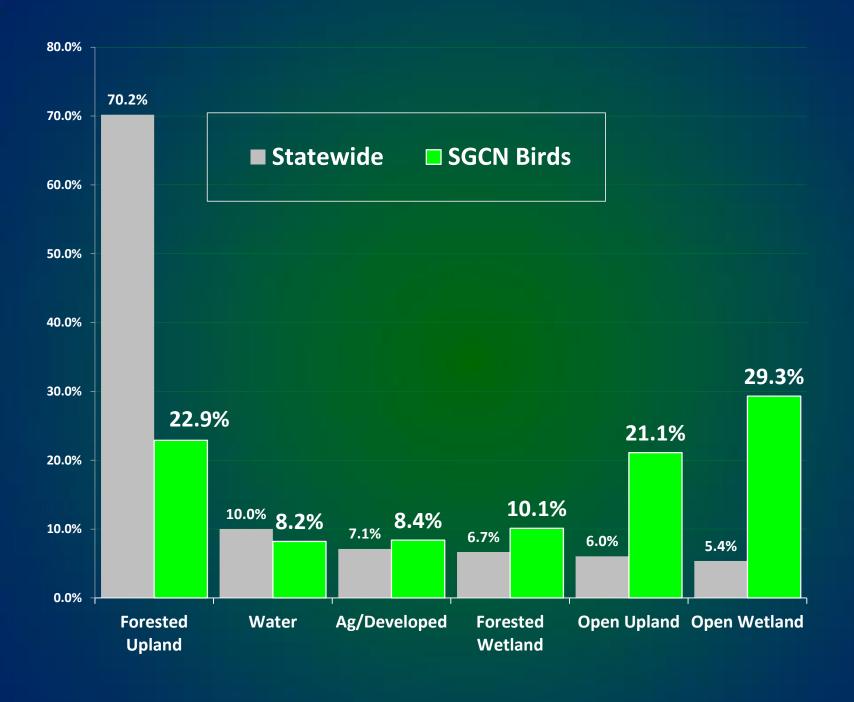
- Understanding the habitat descriptions!
- 'Primary' vs. 'Secondary' Habitats What Habitat is Limiting?
- Extreme generalists (e.g., bats, tree swallows)
- Finest classification level possible (System vs. Macrogroup)
- Geography of habitats/range of species

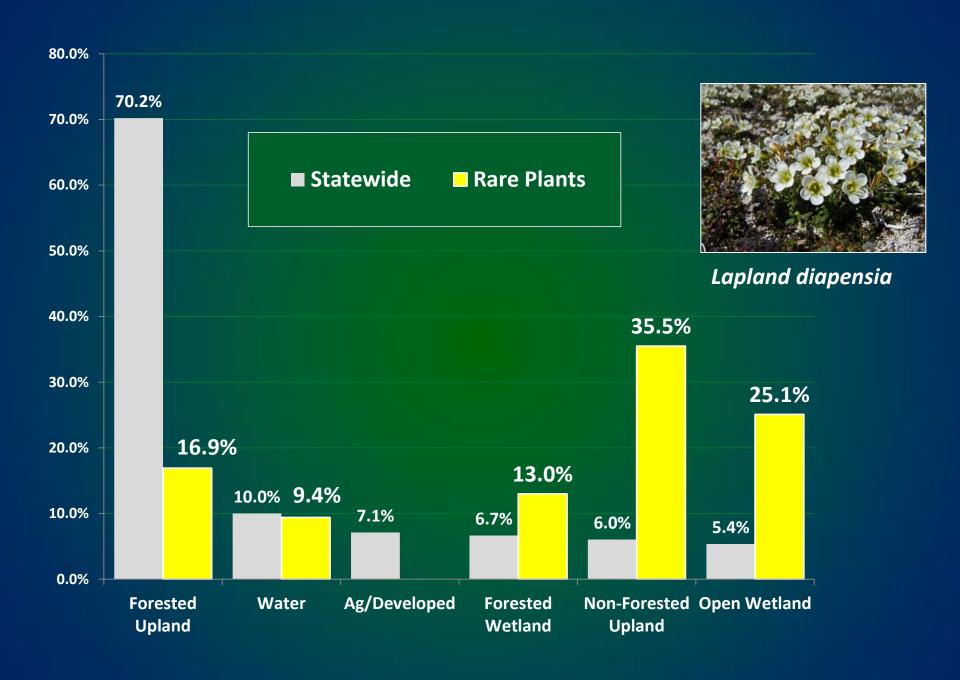
Topics to Be Covered

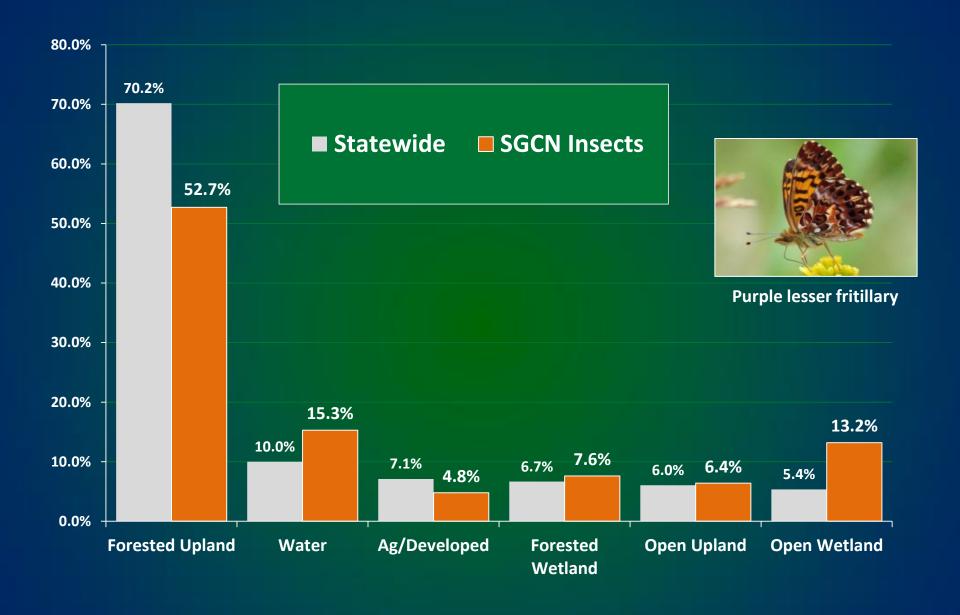
- The Role of Habitats in SWAP
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Northeastern Interior Pine Barrens



9,000 acres, or 1/20th of 1% of the state...

42 SGCN!



Edward's hairstreak

Shrublands and Grasslands – 98 SGCN



30,000 acres, or <0.15% of the state



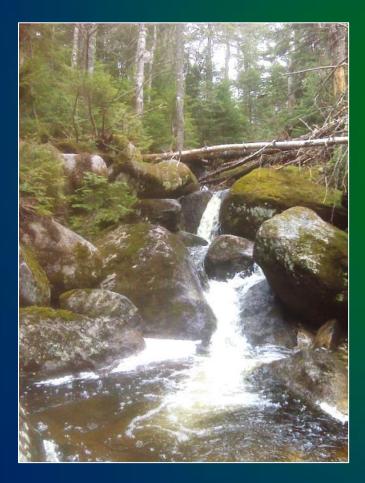
Upland sandpiper



Northern black racer

Rivers and Streams – 63 SGCN

including the largest number of Priority 1 species (13)





Brook Trout

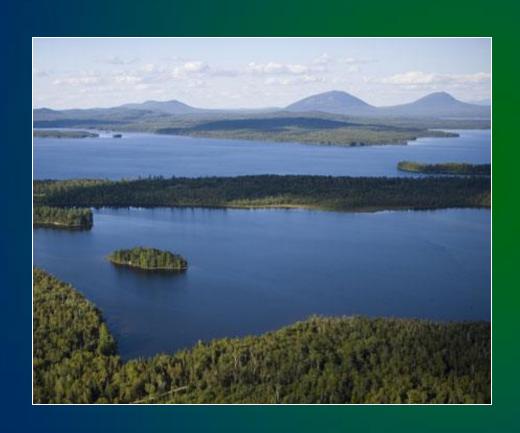


Horneman's willow-herb



Roaring Brook mayfly

Ponds & Lakes - 58 SGCN





Arctic charr



Bigmouth Pondsnail

Coastal Marshes and Waters (Salt Marsh, Intertidal) 70 SGCN (+)

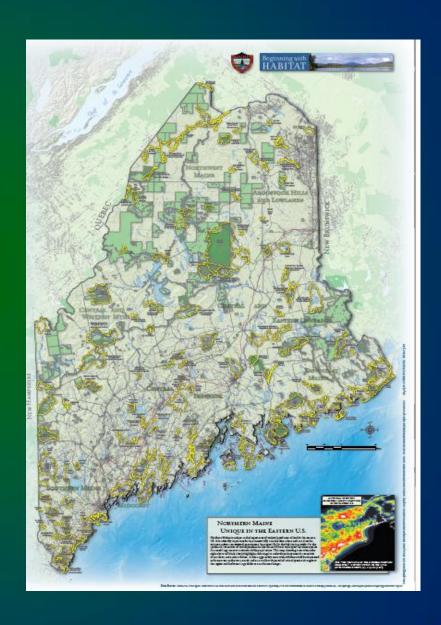




Salt marsh sparrow

What Habitats are in Focus Areas?

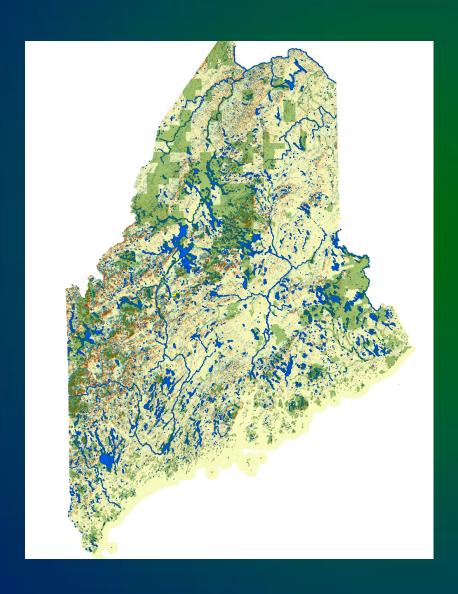
- Areas of statewide significance recognized in 2005 SWAP
- Concentrations of rare species, habitats, and their supporting landscape
- Non-regulatory
- Used for guiding conservation actions (land acquisition, municipal planning etc.)



Habitat MagraCraus	Acres In	•	# of Focus
Habitat MacroGroup	Focur Areas	% State	Areas
Alpine	3,624	9.6	5
Coastal Plain Swamp	511	7.5	4
Salt Marsh	19,396	7.1	27
Coastal Grassland & Shrubland	2,076	4.5	6
Cliff and Talus	18,965	4.2	48
Glade and Savannah	72	3.8	3
Central Oak-Pine	37,988	2.9	31
Northern Peatland	105,938	2.8	113
Floodplain Forest	6,505	2.2	38
Outcrop & Summit Scrub	14,076	2.1	38
Rocky Coast	681	2.1	6
Shrubland & Grassland	4,642	2.0	13
Water	357,646	1.6	126
Wet Meadow / Shrub Marsh	53,721	1.5	132
Northern Swamp	192,074	1.3	136
Emergent Marsh	50,902	1.1	135
Boreal Upland Forest	676,821	1.0	102
Urban/Suburban Built	59,327	0.7	130
Northern Hardwood & Conifer	647,329	0.7	128
Agricultural	35,709	0.4	102
Central Hardwood Swamp	108	0.4	3

Each habitat 'macrogroup' occurs in multiple
Focus Areas

Conserved Lands in Maine: 2014



3.8 million acres in Maine are now permanently conserved

Conserved Lands in Maine: 2014



4.8% Fee Conserved Land (Managed Forest)

10.8% Managed Forest Conservation Easement

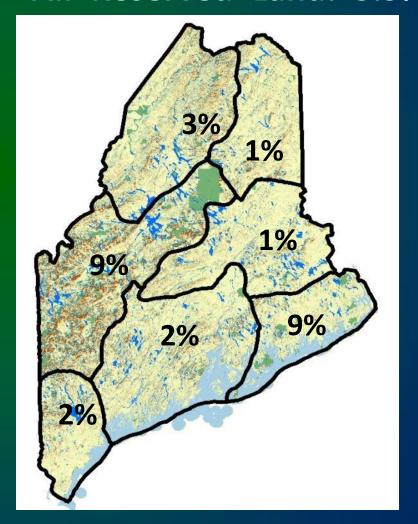
IFW WMAs: ~100,000 acres (<1% of the state)

Conserved Land in Maine: 2014

All Conserved Land: 19.5%

38% 17% 29% 17% 5% 8%

All 'Reserved' Land: 3.9%



It's not just *how much* have we conserved, but *what* have we conserved?

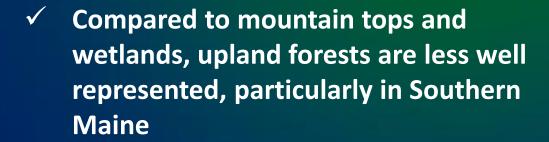


Conserved Lands and Habitats in Maine

✓ Each of 58 habitat types occurs in conserved lands *somewhere* in Maine



- ✓ Most <u>wetland</u> types are very well represented on conserved lands
- More than 99% of Maine's 'alpine' (above treeline) is conserved, and sub-alpine forests are also well represented in conserved lands.









Take Home Messages

- The greatest number of SCGN are associated with upland forests
- Associating SGCN with habitats emphasizes the importance of water, wetlands, and riparian zones
- Other habitats of high importance include pine barrens, grasslands and shrublands, and coastal features
- With current digital data and SGCN habitat linkages, our capacity for place-based conservation planning is significantly improved from 2005